

EXHIBIT 1

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May 1, 2007

VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS

Michael G. Taylor
Leonard, Street and Delnard, Professional Association
150 South Fifth Street
Suite 2300
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402

Re: Merle Lewis

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I am writing to confirm our recent telephone conversations. You indicated that your client Merle Lewis had authorized you to accept service of the enclosed subpoena (together with check for witness fee) on his behalf while expressly reserving all other rights with respect to the subpoena, including but not limited to the date on which he will testify. Since in our prior discussions we had agreed that it probably made the most sense for the deposition to take place in the Minneapolis area where your offices are located rather than near Mr. Lewis's residence, we have noticed the deposition for Minneapolis, but if necessary the location as well as the date can be subject to the further good-faith negotiations we have agreed will take place following your acceptance of service.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John W. Brewer", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

John W. Brewer

Enclosure:

cc: Gary Kaplan
Bonnie Steingart
Dale R. Dubé

585093.1

THIS CHECK IS NOT VALID UNLESS IT IS USED WITHIN THE VALIDITY PERIOD. SEE THE BACK FOR DETAILS.

PERED FRANK HARRIS, SHERVER & JACOBSON LLPA COLLEGE LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP
One New York Place
New York, NY 10004Citibank, N.A.
666 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10103
Private Banking Division

1074801

1-8210

05/01/07

FORTY EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS

48,000.00

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

MORIS LEWIS

⑈1074801⑈ ⑆021000089⑆ 400 02095111⑈

A088 Subpoena in a Civil Case (12/06)

Issued by the
United States District Court
 DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

SUBPOENA IN A CIVIL CASE

Magten Asset Management Corporation
 & Law Debenture Trust Company
 of New York,

Plaintiffs

v.

NorthWestern Corporation,

Defendant

Civil Action No. 04-1494-JJF
 Pending in the U.S. District Court for the District of
 Delaware

Magten Asset Management Corporation

Plaintiff

v.

Mike J. Hanson and Ernie J. Kindt,

Defendants

Civil Action No. 05-499-JJF
 Pending in the U.S. District Court for the District of
 Delaware

To: Merle Lewis
 c/o Michael G. Taylor
 Leonard, Street and Delnard, Professional Association
 150 South Fifth Street
 Suite 2300
 Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402

☐ YOU ARE COMMANDED to appear in the United States District Court at the place, date, and time specified below to testify in the above proceedings.

PLACE	COURTROOM
	DATE AND TIME

☒ YOU ARE COMMANDED to appear at the place, date, and time specified below to testify at the taking of a deposition in the above proceedings. The testimony will be recorded by stenographic and/or sound-and-visual means.

PLACE Paradigm Reporting 527 Marquette Avenue Minneapolis, MN 55402 Phone: 612.339.0545	DATE AND TIME Tuesday, May 15, 2007, 9:30 a.m.
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☐ YOU ARE COMMANDED to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below (list documents or objects): See attached Schedule A.

PLACE	DATE AND TIME

☐ YOU ARE COMMANDED to permit inspection of the following premises at the date and time specified below.

PLACE	DATE AND TIME
<p>Any subpoenaed organization not a party to this adversary proceeding shall designate one or more officers, directors, or managing agents, or other persons who consent to testify on its behalf, and may set forth, for each person designated, the matters on which the person will testify, Fed.R.Civ.P. 30(b)(6).</p>	
ISSUING OFFICER SIGNATURE AND TITLE Attorney for Plaintiff Magten Asset Management Corp.	DATE 5/1/07
ISSUING OFFICER'S NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER John W. Brewer Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson LLP One New York Plaza New York, NY 10004 (212) 859-8000	

B255 (11/97) Subpoena in a Civil Case

PROOF OF SERVICE		
SERVED	DATE	PLACE
SERVED ON (PRINT NAME)		MANNER OF SERVICE
SERVED BY (PRINT NAME)		TITLE

DECLARATION OF SERVER

I declare under penalty and perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing information contained in the Proof of Service is true and correct.

Executed on _____
DATE

SIGNATURE OF SERVER

ADDRESS OF SERVER

Rule 45, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Subdivisions (c), (d), and (e), as amended on December 1, 2006, made applicable in cases under the Bankruptcy Code by Rule 9016, Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure:

(c) PROTECTION OF PERSONS SUBJECT TO SUBPOENAS.

(1) A party or an attorney responsible for the issuance and service of a subpoena shall take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to that subpoena. The court on behalf of which the subpoena was issued shall enforce this duty and impose upon the party or attorney in breach of this duty an appropriate sanction, which may include, but is not limited to, lost earnings and a reasonable attorney's fee.

(2) (A) A person commanded to produce and permit inspection, copying, testing, or sampling of designated electronically stored information, books, papers, documents or tangible things, or inspection of premises need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless commanded to appear for deposition, hearing or trial.

(B) Subject to paragraph (d)(2) of this rule, a person commanded to produce and permit inspection, copying, testing, or sampling may, within 14 days after service of the subpoena or before the time specified for compliance if such time is less than 14 days after service, serve upon the party or attorney designated in the subpoena written objection to producing any or all of the designated materials or inspection of the premises — or to producing electronically stored information in the form or forms requested. If objection is made, the party serving the subpoena shall not be entitled to inspect, copy, test, or sample the materials or inspect the premises except pursuant to an order of the court by which the subpoena was issued. If objection has been made, the party serving the subpoena may, upon notice to the person commanded to produce, move at any time for an order to compel the production, inspection, copying, testing, or sampling. Such an order to compel shall protect any person who is not a party or an officer of a party from significant expense resulting from the inspection, copying, testing, or sampling commanded.

(3) (A) On timely motion, the court by which a subpoena was issued shall quash or modify the subpoena if it

(i) fails to allow reasonable time for compliance;

(ii) requires a person who is not a party or an officer of a party to travel to a place more than 100 miles from the place where that person resides, is employed or regularly transacts business in person, except that, subject to the provisions of clause (c)(3)(B)(iii) of this rule, such a person may in order to attend trial be commanded to travel from any such place within the state in which the trial is held;

(iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter and no exception or waiver applies; or

(iv) subjects a person to undue burden.

(B) If a subpoena

(i) requires disclosure of a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information, or

(ii) requires disclosure of an unretained expert's opinion or information not describing specific events or occurrences in dispute and resulting from the expert's study made not at the request of any party, or

(iii) requires a person who is not a party or an officer of a party to incur substantial expense to travel more than 100 miles to attend trial, the court may, to protect a person subject to or affected by the subpoena, quash or modify the subpoena or, if the party in whose behalf the subpoena is issued shows a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship and assures that the person to whom the subpoena is addressed will be reasonably compensated, the court may order appearance or production only upon specified conditions.

(d) DUTIES IN RESPONDING TO SUBPOENA.

(1) (A) A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents shall produce them as they are kept in the usual course of business or shall organize and label them to correspond with the categories in the demand.

(B) If a subpoena does not specify the form or forms for producing electronically stored information, a person responding to a subpoena must produce the information in a form or forms in which the person ordinarily maintains it or in a form or forms that are reasonably usable.

(C) A person responding to a subpoena need not produce the same electronically stored information in more than one form.

(D) A person responding to a subpoena need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the person identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or to quash, the person from whom discovery is sought must show that the information sought is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of Rule 26(b)(2)(C). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.

(2) (A) When information subject to a subpoena is withheld on a claim that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation materials, the claim shall be made expressly and shall be supported by a description of the nature of the documents, communications, or things not produced that is sufficient to enable the demanding party to contest the claim.

(B) If information is produced in response to a subpoena that is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the person making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has and may not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved. A receiving party may promptly present the information to the court under seal for a determination of the claim. If the receiving party disclosed the information before being notified, it must take reasonable steps to retrieve it. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

(e) **CONTEMPT.** Failure of any person without adequate excuse to obey a subpoena served upon that person may be deemed a contempt of the court from which the subpoena issued. An adequate cause for failure to obey exists when a subpoena purports to require a nonparty to attend or produce at a place not within the limits provided by clause (ii) of subparagraph (c)(3)(A).

ffny02\549404.1

EXHIBIT 2

KURT L. GOTTSCHALL (gottschallk@sec.gov) Colorado Bar No. 28377
NOEL M. FRANKLIN (franklinn@sec.gov) Colorado Bar No. 28969
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FILED
APR 21 2007
[Signature]
CLERK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE
COMMISSION,

Plaintiff,

v.

MERLE D. LEWIS,

Defendant.

Civil Action Number: 07-4057

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") for its complaint
alleges as follows:

I. SUMMARY OF THE ACTION

1. During the first three quarters of 2002, Merle D. Lewis, the former chief
executive officer ("CEO") and chairman of the board of NorthWestern Corporation

("NorthWestern"), and other NorthWestern senior executives misled investors about the financial performance and operations of NorthWestern and its subsidiaries, Expanets, Inc. ("Expanets") and Blue Dot Services, Inc. ("Blue Dot").

2. Lewis's conduct took essentially three forms. First, Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives misled investors during the relevant period about the status of the functionality of Expanets' new computer system, which caused problems in Expanets' customer billing and collection functions. As a result of these problems, and with the knowledge of Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives, Expanets failed to properly adjust its financial statements to account for uncollectible receivables and adjustments to customer bills, causing overstatements of NorthWestern's reported income of 90% and 109% in the second and third quarters of 2002, respectively.

3. Second, Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives misled investors about the nature of NorthWestern's and Expanets' reported income. While NorthWestern and Expanets executives publicly claimed that Expanets had achieved profitability through its operations and cost savings, Expanets' reported income during 2002 was, in large part, derived from undisclosed reserve reductions, which helped Expanets reach its earnings targets, and from its receipt of unusual non-compete payments.

4. Third, Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives misled investors about critical issues that impacted NorthWestern's liquidity. Specifically, during 2002, Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives knew that the marketplace closely monitored cash transfers between NorthWestern and its subsidiaries as a key indicator of financial performance. Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives misled the public regarding the magnitude of cash that NorthWestern needed to transfer to both

Expanets and Blue Dot. Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives also knew of a substantial risk to NorthWestern's ability to collect approximately \$97 million it had publicly anticipated from its sale of certain utility assets, but that NorthWestern failed to properly disclose that risk.

5. The conduct of Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives helped facilitate NorthWestern's completion of more than \$800 million in securities offerings in September and October 2002, including raising \$87.5 million in an equity offering that provided the company with operating capital to improve its liquidity position.

6. Approximately a year after this offering, and after restating its 2002 quarterly financial results, writing off significant investments in Expanets and Blue Dot, and disclosing the true results of its 2002 operations, NorthWestern declared bankruptcy.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. The Commission brings this action pursuant to the authority conferred upon it by Section 20(b) of the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act") [15 U.S.C. § 77t(b)] and Sections 21(d) and (e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") [15 U.S.C. §§ 78u(d) and (e)] for an order permanently restraining and enjoining Defendant and granting other equitable relief.

8. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Section 22(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77v(a)] and Sections 21(e) and 27 of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 78u(e) and 78aa].

9. Venue lies in this Court pursuant to Section 22(a) of the Securities Act and Section 27 of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 77v(a) and 78aa].

10. In connection with the transactions, acts, practices, and courses of business described in this Complaint, Lewis, directly or indirectly, made use of the means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, of the mails, of the facilities of a national securities exchange, and/or of the means and instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce.

11. Certain of the transactions, acts, practices and courses of business constituting the violations of law alleged herein occurred within this judicial district. Moreover, Defendant Lewis resides in this judicial district.

III. DEFENDANT

12. **Merle D. Lewis**, age 58, is a resident of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Lewis became NorthWestern's CEO in February 1994 and the chairman of its board of directors in May 1997, positions which he held through December 2002. Lewis also served as chairman of the board of Expanets from December 1997 through December 2002. Prior to Lewis' tenure as NorthWestern's CEO and chairman, he worked in the company's legal department for nineteen years, and served for four years in operational roles as the company's executive vice-president and president.

IV. RELATED PARTIES

13. **NorthWestern**, a Delaware corporation with its principal executive offices in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, operates a regulated utility business in South Dakota, Nebraska and Montana. During the period described herein, NorthWestern controlled and consolidated the financial results of two significant non-utility entities, Expanets and Blue Dot. NorthWestern's common stock was registered with the Commission under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act and traded on the New York Stock Exchange until it

was delisted shortly before NorthWestern declared bankruptcy in September 2003. In November 2004, NorthWestern emerged from bankruptcy. Its common stock is now registered with the Commission pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act and trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market.

14. **Expanets**, formerly headquartered in Englewood, Colorado, provided networked telecommunications equipment and services to medium-sized businesses nationwide. Expanets was comprised of approximately 26 small telecommunications equipment resellers and a former sales division of Lucent Technologies. NorthWestern wrote off substantially all of its investment in Expanets in its 2002 Form 10-K and announced its intent to sell Expanets in April 2003. In the second quarter of 2003, Expanets' operations were discontinued, and in May 2004, Expanets filed for bankruptcy. Proceeds from the sale of Expanets' assets were distributed in bankruptcy.

15. **Blue Dot**, formerly headquartered in Sunrise, Florida and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, was formed by NorthWestern in 1997 and provided heating, ventilation and air conditioning ("HVAC") services nationwide. Blue Dot was comprised of more than 90 small HVAC businesses. NorthWestern wrote off substantially all of its investment in Blue Dot in the company's 2002 Form 10-K and announced its intention to sell Blue Dot in April 2003. In the second quarter of 2003, Blue Dot's operations were discontinued, and NorthWestern thereafter sold or closed each of Blue Dot's HVAC businesses.

V. SUMMARY OF VIOLATIONS AND RELIEF SOUGHT

16. Defendant Lewis violated Section 17(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)] and Sections 10(b) and 13(b)(5) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b) and 78m(b)(5)] and Rules 10b-5, 13b2-1 and 13b2-2 thereunder [17 C.F.R. §§ 240.10b-5,

240.13b2-1 and 240.13b2-2], and aided and abetted NorthWestern's violations of Sections 13(a), 13(b)(2)(A), and 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 78m(a), 78m(b)(2)(A) and 78m(b)(2)(B)] and Rules 12b-20, 13a-11 and 13a-13 thereunder [17 C.F.R. §§ 240.12b-20, 240.13a-11 and 240.13a-13], and unless restrained and enjoined will violate or aid and abet violations of such provisions.

17. The Commission also seeks an order requiring Lewis to pay a \$150,000 civil penalty, pursuant to Section 20(d) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77t(d)] and Section 21(d) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)].

18. The Commission also seeks an order barring Lewis from serving as an officer and director of any public company for five years following the date of the entry of a Final Judgment against him, pursuant to the equitable authority of the court, and Section 21(d)(2) of the Exchange Act, as amended [15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)(2)].

VI. FACTS

A. Background -- NorthWestern's Expansion And The Poor Performance of Its Non-Utility Businesses Prior to 2002

19. For more than seventy years, NorthWestern operated a public utility business, providing electricity and natural gas to customers in South Dakota and Nebraska.

20. In the late-1990s, NorthWestern formed two non-utility entities, Expanets and Blue Dot, to diversify into the potentially high-growth sectors of telecommunications and HVAC services, respectively. NorthWestern intended to acquire telecommunications and HVAC companies and then make the combined businesses more profitable.

21. NorthWestern expected that following an initial growth phase, Expanets and Blue Dot would provide substantial additional earnings and cash flow to NorthWestern through dividends on NorthWestern's preferred stock holdings in both entities.

22. However, despite NorthWestern's investment of hundreds of millions of dollars in Expanets and Blue Dot, both subsidiaries incurred large losses in most years and posted only small profits in other years. By December 31, 2001, NorthWestern had invested \$314.1 million in Expanets and \$329.9 million in Blue Dot. Despite this sizeable investment, neither Expanets nor Blue Dot had returned significant cash to NorthWestern.

23. Despite the poor performance of its non-utility subsidiaries, in February 2002, NorthWestern quadrupled its customer base for utility operations by acquiring Montana Power Company ("Montana Power") for approximately \$1.1 billion. NorthWestern financed a substantial part of this acquisition by issuing \$720 million in unregistered notes.

B. NorthWestern's Planned Equity Offering and Heightened Pressure to Meet Financial Performance Targets During 2002

24. NorthWestern's markedly increased debt used to acquire Montana Power threatened the company's historically stable liquidity and top-tier credit ratings. Therefore, in early February 2002, NorthWestern publicly announced its intention to conduct an equity offering, and then use the proceeds to pay down a portion of its elevated debt. Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives also confirmed the company's public guidance of between \$2.30 and \$2.55 earnings per share for 2002.

25. Throughout 2002, Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives knew that the historical poor performance of NorthWestern's non-utility businesses and

NorthWestern's expansion of its utility operations together placed enormous pressure on the company's 2002 financial performance. Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives also knew that NorthWestern's equity offering planned for later in 2002 was critical to the company's liquidity situation.

26. Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives knew that NorthWestern's ability to meet its public earnings per share guidance for 2002 was dependent in part upon achieving markedly increased profitability at Expanets and Blue Dot.

27. NorthWestern also claimed that both Expanets and Blue Dot would demonstrate significant earnings improvements that would allow them to "upstream" cash in the form of preferred stock dividends to help service and ultimately pay down NorthWestern's elevated debt.

28. Prior to the completion of more than \$800 million in securities offerings by NorthWestern in September and October 2002, Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives repeatedly told the marketplace that Expanets was operating as expected and was achieving its earnings targets.

29. However, just two months later, in December 2002, NorthWestern disclosed that Expanets would take more than \$50 million of charges for uncollectible accounts receivable and adjustments to customer bills.

30. In April 2003, NorthWestern restated its Forms 10-Q for the first three quarters of 2002 and erased Expanets' previously reported income. The company also disclosed significant ongoing problems with the EXPERT system, and the impact of unusual non-compete payments on Expanets' 2002 financial results.

31. Also in April 2003, NorthWestern filed its 2002 Form 10-K, in which it wrote off substantially all of its past investment of hundreds of millions of dollars in Expanets and Blue Dot. In that filing, NorthWestern also announced that, despite past assurances, neither of these entities would generate future cash flow in sufficient amounts to help service NorthWestern's debt.

32. Over the next five months, NorthWestern's liquidity situation continued to deteriorate until the company declared bankruptcy in September 2003.

C. Lewis's Role at NorthWestern

33. During 2002, as NorthWestern's CEO and chairman, Lewis oversaw all of the company's operations, including those of Expanets and Blue Dot. In that capacity, Lewis also had a role in key issues impacting the company's financial results, including those at Expanets and Blue Dot.

34. Lewis reviewed and approved all of NorthWestern's earnings press releases and Commission filings made pursuant to the Exchange Act during 2002, including: NorthWestern's Forms 10-Q for the periods ended March 31, 2002, June 30, 2002 and September 30, 2002; NorthWestern's First Amended Forms 10-Q for the periods ended March 31, 2002 and June 30, 2002, filed with the Commission on September 20, 2002; NorthWestern's Forms 8-K dated May 1, 2002, August 8, 2002, and November 7, 2002; and NorthWestern's earnings press releases dated April 30, 2002, August 8, 2002 and November 7, 2002.

35. Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("SOX") and Commission Order 4-460, Lewis certified NorthWestern's Forms 10-Q for the periods

ended June 30, 2002 and September 30, 2002 and NorthWestern's First Amended Forms 10-Q for the periods ended March 31, 2002 and June 30, 2002.

36. Lewis signed the following Commission filings pursuant to the Securities Act: NorthWestern's Form S-4 filed April 24, 2002; Form S-4/Amendment #1 filed July 12, 2002; Form S-4/Amendment #2 filed August 16, 2002; and Form S-4/Amendment #3 filed September 9, 2002. Lewis also reviewed and approved the equity offering prospectus supplements that NorthWestern filed with the Commission on September 30, 2002 and October 3, 2002.

37. Lewis knew or was reckless in not knowing that NorthWestern's Form 10-Q for the first quarter of 2002 was incorporated by reference into the amended Forms S-4 filed with the Commission on July 12, 2002, August 16, 2002 and September 9, 2002. Lewis also knew or was reckless in not knowing that NorthWestern's Form 10-Q for the second quarter of 2002 was incorporated by reference into the amended Forms S-4 filed with the Commission on August 16, 2002 and September 9, 2002, as well as the equity offering prospectus supplements that NorthWestern filed with the Commission on September 30, 2002 and October 3, 2002.

38. Lewis signed management representation letters to NorthWestern's outside auditor for the periods ended March 31, 2002, June 30, 2002, and September 30, 2002, and for purposes of NorthWestern's filings to effectuate its equity offering in October 2002.

D. Problems With Expanets' Computer System

39. During 2000 and 2001, Expanets developed the EXPERT information technology system to serve as a platform for virtually all of its operations, including

sales, inventory, project management, billing, collections and financial statement preparation. Because of EXPERT's planned scope and impact across operations, the functionality of the system was critical to Expanets' operations and financial results.

40. Following the implementation of EXPERT in November 2001, the system was unable to perform many of the basic tasks for which it had been designed. In particular, the EXPERT system experienced serious problems in generating timely and accurate customer bills and tracking customer payments. For example, for approximately one month following implementation, EXPERT could not generate any customer bills.

41. Throughout the first three quarters of 2002, Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives received detailed information from Expanets and NorthWestern personnel regarding serious, ongoing problems with the EXPERT system and its impacts across Expanets' operations, particularly as to customer billing and collections. Among other things, Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives received weekly EXPERT updates, monthly operations reports and numerous candid emails regarding the system status. Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives also participated in regular meetings regarding ongoing system problems and planned repairs.

42. NorthWestern's first and second quarter Forms 10-Q for 2002, and NorthWestern's filings to effectuate its debt and equity offerings in September and October 2002, failed to disclose any of EXPERT's functionality problems or their material impact on Expanets' operations during the quarter. Instead, NorthWestern's first and second quarter Forms 10-Q stated, without qualification, that EXPERT was "fully operational" and "operational," respectively. Similarly, NorthWestern's filings to effectuate its debt and equity offerings characterized the EXPERT system as

46. Lewis therefore knew or was reckless in not knowing that Expanets improperly failed to increase its bad debt reserve to account for additional uncollectible accounts receivable in its financial statements for the second quarter of 2002.

47. Lewis knew or was reckless in not knowing that serious problems with Expanets' accounts receivable collections continued throughout the third quarter of 2002. For example, in mid-September 2002, approximately two weeks before NorthWestern's equity offering, Expanets personnel met with Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives to discuss Expanets' accounts receivable. At that meeting, Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives were provided a written report and told by Expanets personnel that \$52 million of receivables were over 180 days old, including \$21 million of receivables that were over 300 days old.

48. Because these severely aged receivables were not likely to be collected, standard collection parameters suggested either writing off Expanets' receivables or increasing its bad debt reserve by \$46 million. Because many of Expanets' aged receivables resulted from billing lapses and delays, Expanets personnel informed Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives that they believed the bad debt reserve was understated by a lesser amount, approximately \$32 million. However, Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives knew that Expanets had not increased its reserve by any amount.

49. On or about October 22, 2002, soon after the completion of NorthWestern's debt and equity offerings, Expanets personnel again met with Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives and informed them that Expanets' accounts receivable balance had shown virtually no improvement since the mid-September meeting. Based

“operational,” again without qualification. Lewis knew or was reckless in not knowing these characterizations of the system, and NorthWestern’s failure to disclose ongoing problems or their impact on Expanets’ operations, were false and misleading.

43. After its securities offerings, NorthWestern disclosed in its Form 10-Q for the third quarter of 2002 and its 2002 Form 10-K that Expanets had experienced significant problems with EXPERT during the year, particularly as to billing and collections. The EXPERT system still was not functioning properly when NorthWestern decided to discontinue Expanets’ operations in the second quarter of 2003.

E. Expanets’ Material Understatement Of Its Bad Debt Reserve

44. In anticipation that some customer accounts might prove uncollectible, Expanets maintained a “bad debt” reserve, which had the effect of reducing Expanets’ operating income.

45. In the second quarter of 2002, Lewis was informed that Expanets had improperly failed to increase its bad debt reserve to account for the markedly increased difficulties with collections that resulted from the EXPERT implementation. For example, Expanets personnel informed Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives that Expanets had not increased reserves to account for millions of dollars of aged receivables that pre-dated implementation of the EXPERT system in November 2001. Lewis also knew or was reckless in not knowing that after EXPERT implementation, a litany of system problems was greatly hampering collection, causing millions of dollars of receivables to become badly aged and therefore likely uncollectible.

upon this data, Expanets personnel recommended a substantial increase in Expanets' bad debt reserve. However, Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives knew that Expanets did not increase its reserve as a result of the information provided during this meeting.

50. NorthWestern's third quarter Form 10-Q disclosed, in part, that the EXPERT billing problems "*may cause a need to increase the current reserve for bad debt, which could negatively impact financial performance in future quarters.*" (Emphases added) Lewis knew or was reckless in not knowing that this disclosure was false and misleading because by that time, Expanets' bad debt reserve was, in fact, already materially understated.

51. Lewis also knew or was reckless in not knowing that NorthWestern's management representation letters to its auditor for the periods ended June 30, 2002 and September 30, 2002, and for those letters issued in support of NorthWestern's equity offering in October 2002, did not properly disclose the information related to Expanets' bad debt reserve.

52. In April 2003, NorthWestern filed its 2002 Form 10-K which included fourth quarter 2002 charges of approximately \$20 million relating to Expanets' uncollectible accounts receivable, and simultaneously restated its financial results for the second and third quarters of 2002, increasing Expanets' bad debt reserve for each of these periods by approximately \$5.1 million and \$6.3 million, respectively.

53. As a result of its improper accounting for uncollectible accounts receivable, NorthWestern overstated its income from continuing operations by approximately 19% and 39% for the second and third quarters of 2002, respectively, as reported in its Forms

10-Q and corresponding earnings releases attached to Forms 8-K. Moreover, in its segment reporting for Expanets, NorthWestern overstated Expanets' operating income by approximately 86% and 270%, respectively, for the second and third quarters of 2002.

F. Expanets' Material Understatement Of Its Reserve For Adjustments to Customer Bills

54. As a result of the inaccurate customer bills generated by the EXPERT system, Expanets issued partial credits to affected customers. Expanets recorded these credits as "billing adjustments," which reduced both its revenue and income in the current period. Since Expanets credited customer accounts in periods after it initially recognized revenue from a transaction, Expanets maintained a "billing adjustment reserve" for anticipated credits to customer accounts.

55. In the second and third quarters of 2002, Expanets personnel repeatedly informed Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives that, due to the serious ongoing problems with EXPERT's billing function, actual and forecasted billing adjustments were continuing to outpace even the elevated levels anticipated for 2002.

56. For example, during this time, Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives received, among other things, monthly operations reports and other updates describing billing adjustments and their negative impact on Expanets' financial results.

57. For the third quarter of 2002, Expanets personnel informed Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives that actual billing adjustments for the quarter had significantly exceeded its original and revised projections.

58. As a result of receiving information throughout 2002, Lewis knew or was reckless in not knowing that Expanets improperly failed to increase its billing adjustment reserve in the second and third quarters of 2002.

59. Lewis also knew or was reckless in not knowing that NorthWestern's management representation letters to its auditor for the periods ended June 30, 2002 and September 30, 2002, and for those letters issued in support of NorthWestern's equity offering in October 2002, did not properly disclose the information related to Expanets' billing adjustment reserve.

60. In April 2003, NorthWestern restated its financial results for the first three quarters of 2002, increasing the billing adjustment reserve by \$33 million. For the second and third quarters of 2002, NorthWestern's restated financial results corrected the understatement of Expanets' billing adjustment reserve by reducing reported quarterly revenue by approximately \$10.1 million and \$5.4 million, respectively.

61. As a result of Expanets' improper accounting for billing adjustments, NorthWestern overstated its income from continuing operations by approximately 46% and 31% for the second and third quarters of 2002, respectively, as reported in its Forms 10-Q and corresponding earnings releases attached to Forms 8-K. In its segment reporting for Expanets, NorthWestern overstated Expanets' operating income by approximately 1094% and 164%, respectively, for the second and third quarters of 2002.

G. Expanets' Reserve Reductions

62. During the second and third quarters of 2002, Expanets reduced amounts recorded in at least fourteen reserve accounts that it maintained on its balance sheet, the effect of which was to materially increase NorthWestern's and Expanets' reported income over that same period. Lewis knew or was reckless in not knowing about these reductions, their material impact on the company's results of operations, and

NorthWestern's failure to properly disclose this information regarding Expanets' quality of earnings.

63. From at least May 2002 through the filing of NorthWestern's Form 10-Q for the second quarter 2002, Expanets personnel informed Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives through various communications, including emails, written reports and/or verbal communications, that they planned to or had reduced Expanets' reserves during the second quarter, and that these reserve reductions had materially increased Expanets' reported income.

64. For purposes of the second quarter 2002 alone, approximately \$8.8 million of Expanets' reported income was derived from reserve reductions. This amount was material in that it represented approximately 80% of Expanets' reported segment operating income of \$11 million and approximately 27% of NorthWestern's income from continuing operations for that quarter.

65. Through his communications with Expanets, Lewis knew or was reckless in not knowing that a material portion of NorthWestern's and Expanets' reported results of operations for the second quarter 2002 was derived from Expanets' reserve reductions.

66. Both NorthWestern's Form 10-Q for the second quarter 2002 and its corresponding earnings release issued in August 2002 failed to disclose the material impact of these reductions on NorthWestern's and Expanets' results of operations for that quarter. Lewis knew or was reckless in not knowing about these material omissions from NorthWestern's Form 10-Q and earnings release attached to Form 8-K.

67. Following NorthWestern's filing of its Form 10-Q for the second quarter 2002 and through the completion of more than \$800 million in securities offerings by

NorthWestern in September and October 2002, Expanets continued to inform Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives through various communications, including emails, written reports and/or verbal communications, of its planned or actual reduction of reserves over the remainder of 2002.

68. Up through the completion of more than \$800 million in securities offerings by NorthWestern in September and October 2002, a material portion of NorthWestern's and Expanets' income for that period of 2002 was derived from Expanets' reserve reductions. Through his communications with Expanets prior to these filings, Lewis knew or was reckless in not knowing about the materiality of these reductions.

69. NorthWestern's Commission filings to effectuate its debt and equity offerings in September and October 2002, respectively, failed to properly disclose the material impact of Expanets' reserve reductions on NorthWestern's and Expanets' results of operations. Lewis knew or was reckless in not knowing about these material omissions from NorthWestern's Commission filings.

70. Following NorthWestern's completion of its securities offerings, and up through the filing of its Form 10-Q for the third quarter 2002, Expanets continued to inform Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives through emails, written reports and/or verbal communications of its planned or actual reduction of reserves for the third quarter and the remainder of 2002.

71. For example, during an operations review meeting with Expanets management in October 2002, Expanets personnel discussed with Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives the possible reduction of \$4.2 million of additional balance sheet reserves during the third quarter of 2002. As a result, Expanets reduced its

reserves by \$4.2 million during the third quarter of 2002, thereby increasing NorthWestern's and Expanets' reported income.

72. Approximately \$27 million of Expanets' income was derived from reserve reductions during the third quarter of 2002. With this income, Expanets was able to report \$8.7 million of operating income rather than a substantial loss. In addition, with this income, NorthWestern was able to report \$14.6 million of income from continuing operations for that quarter rather than a loss. Accordingly, the amount of Expanets' reserve reductions for the third quarter 2002 was material to both NorthWestern's and Expanets' results of operations for that period.

73. Through his communications with Expanets, Lewis knew or was reckless in not knowing that a material portion of NorthWestern's and Expanets' reported results of operations for the third quarter 2002 was derived from Expanets' reserve reductions.

74. Both NorthWestern's Form 10-Q for the third quarter and its corresponding earnings release issued in November 2002 failed to properly disclose the material impact of Expanets' reserve reductions. Lewis knew or was reckless in not knowing about these material omissions from NorthWestern's Form 10-Q and earnings release attached to Form 8-K.

H. Expanets' Unusual Transactions

75. In conjunction with Expanets' acquisition of certain assets of a competitor in March 2000, Expanets agreed that, in exchange for payments from the competitor, Expanets would not solicit specific business of the competitor's customers. Expanets' competitor was obligated to make these "non-compete" type of payments to Expanets

until March 2005. These payments were not characteristic of Expanets' regular operations and therefore represented unusual transactions.

76. Throughout 2002, Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives knew that Expanets would be receiving these non-compete payments. Furthermore, throughout 2002, Expanets personnel informed Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives through various communications, including emails, written reports and/or verbal communications, about the actual and projected impacts of these non-compete payments on Expanets' reported income for 2002.

77. In the first quarter of 2002, NorthWestern reported in its segment disclosures that Expanets had an operating loss of approximately \$2.7 million. Approximately \$9.3 million of Expanets' income came from the non-compete payments. The \$9.3 million also represented approximately 25% of NorthWestern's consolidated income from continuing operations for the quarter. Accordingly, the amount of these non-compete payments was material to the operating results of both NorthWestern and Expanets for that period.

78. In the second quarter of 2002, NorthWestern reported in its segment disclosures that Expanets had operating income of approximately \$11 million. Approximately \$10 million of Expanets' income came from the non-compete payments. The \$10 million also represented approximately 31% of NorthWestern's consolidated income from continuing operations for the quarter. Accordingly, the amount of these non-compete payments was material to both the operating results of NorthWestern and Expanets for that period.

79. In the third quarter of 2002, NorthWestern reported in its segment disclosures that Expanets had operating income of approximately \$8.7 million. Approximately \$15.3 million of Expanets' income came from the non-compete payments. The \$15.3 million also represented approximately 68% of NorthWestern's consolidated income from continuing operations for the quarter. Accordingly, the amount of these non-compete payments was material to the operating results of both NorthWestern and Expanets for that period.

80. NorthWestern's Forms 10-Q for the first three quarters of 2002, its corresponding earnings releases for those quarters, and its filings to effectuate its debt and equity offerings in September and October 2002, respectively, failed to properly disclose Expanets' receipt of these unusual non-compete payments and their material effect on Expanets' and NorthWestern's reported results of operations for those periods.

81. Through his communications with Expanets throughout 2002, Lewis knew or was reckless in not knowing about the material impact of these non-compete payments, and he knew or was reckless in not knowing that NorthWestern's Commission filings and corresponding earnings press releases attached to Forms 8-K during 2002 failed to properly disclose the impact to NorthWestern's and Expanets' reported results of operations.

I. NorthWestern's Intercompany Advances to Expanets and Blue Dot

82. Throughout 2002, NorthWestern and the marketplace focused on cash movements between NorthWestern and its subsidiaries as a critical metric of the subsidiaries' operational performance and NorthWestern's consolidated liquidity. It was therefore important that both Expanets and Blue Dot demonstrate the ability to provide

cash to NorthWestern during 2002 to help NorthWestern service its debt load. However, Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives were informed that neither entity was providing meaningful cash to NorthWestern, that NorthWestern was actually required to fund these operations more than originally planned, and that NorthWestern failed to properly disclose this information.

83. EXPERT's inability to generate any customer bills in late 2001 and early 2002 and other billing problems that followed caused Expanets' cash flow from operations during the first quarter of 2002 to be a deficit of approximately \$68.7 million. As a result, NorthWestern provided Expanets with significant intercompany advances during the first quarter of 2002 to enable Expanets to pay operating and other expenses, including a scheduled amount on a third-party credit facility. By the end of the first quarter of 2002, NorthWestern's intercompany advances to Expanets totaled \$63.3 million.

84. Similarly, during the first quarter of 2002, NorthWestern provided Blue Dot with approximately \$21 million in cash advances so that Blue Dot could pay off a large credit facility and operating expenses when due. NorthWestern's outstanding intercompany advances to Blue Dot totaled approximately \$37.1 million at the end of the first quarter of 2002.

85. NorthWestern's intercompany advances to Expanets and Blue Dot during the first quarter demonstrated that these businesses were continuing to require further investments from NorthWestern, rather than providing cash to the consolidated entity. NorthWestern's need to advance funds to Expanets and Blue Dot was information that

was necessary to understand NorthWestern's financial condition and was reasonably likely to impact NorthWestern's liquidity.

86. As a result of various communications, including emails, written reports and/or verbal communications, Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives were informed about NorthWestern's first quarter intercompany advances to both Expanets and Blue Dot.

87. Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives were also informed about the effect these advances had on NorthWestern's financial condition, including their likely impact to its liquidity, and that such information was material to the public, including analysts and rating agencies.

88. NorthWestern's Form 10-Q for the first quarter of 2002 failed to properly disclose NorthWestern's intercompany advances to Expanets or Blue Dot, including the significance of those advances to NorthWestern's liquidity. Given Lewis's knowledge of NorthWestern's intercompany advances to Expanets and Blue Dot at the time of this filing, Lewis knew or was reckless in not knowing about these material omissions from NorthWestern's Form 10-Q.

89. During the second quarter of 2002, EXPERT's continuing billing and collections problems caused Expanets' cash collections to lag significantly behind expected levels. Therefore, NorthWestern provided Expanets with additional intercompany advances to help Expanets pay operating expenses and another scheduled amount on a third-party credit facility. By the end of the second quarter, the balance of NorthWestern's intercompany advances to Expanets totaled \$113.4 million.

90. During the second quarter of 2002, Blue Dot paid back some of the cash previously advanced by NorthWestern. Nevertheless, the quarter-end balance of NorthWestern's outstanding intercompany advances to Blue Dot still totaled approximately \$22.8 million.

91. As a result of various communications, including emails, written reports and/or verbal communications, Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives were informed about NorthWestern's second quarter intercompany advances to both Expanets and Blue Dot.

92. NorthWestern disclosed in its Form 10-Q for the second quarter of 2002 that it made intercompany advances to Expanets. However, NorthWestern failed to properly disclose its intercompany advances to Blue Dot or any information about the significance of the intercompany advances to either subsidiary. Given Lewis's knowledge of NorthWestern's intercompany advances to Expanets and Blue Dot at the time of this filing, Lewis knew or was reckless in not knowing about these material omissions from NorthWestern's Form 10-Q.

93. NorthWestern did not properly disclose the existence and significance of its intercompany advances to both Expanets and Blue for the first and second quarters of 2002 until NorthWestern filed amended Forms 10-Q for those quarters in September 2002.

J. The Colstrip Utility Asset Sale

94. Also critical to NorthWestern's liquidity during 2002 was its anticipated receipt of approximately \$97 million from an asset sale. Lewis knew or was reckless in

not knowing that final closure of the sale was at risk but that NorthWestern failed to properly disclose that risk and its impact to NorthWestern's liquidity.

95. In February 2002, when NorthWestern purchased Montana Power, NorthWestern became the successor-in-interest to a contract for the sale of certain assets known as the "Colstrip" transmission assets ("Colstrip assets"). The contract called for a payment of approximately \$97 million to NorthWestern upon the satisfaction of certain conditions. During the second quarter of 2002, NorthWestern announced that it expected to collect the proceeds from the sale of the Colstrip assets by June or July 2002.

96. Throughout 2002, Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives knew that the sale of the Colstrip assets was significant to NorthWestern because receipt of the \$97 million would enhance NorthWestern's liquidity position by allowing it to pay down various debt obligations. Accordingly, analysts and rating agencies tracked the status of the sale.

97. Between May and July 2002, the other party to the Colstrip assets sale contract repeatedly informed NorthWestern that it would not close the sale until the parties were able to resolve other claims. Through various communications during that period, including emails, written reports and/or verbal communications, Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives were informed about the other party's position.

98. On August 5, 2002, NorthWestern filed but did not serve a complaint against the other party to the Colstrip Asset sale in a Montana State court. Among other things, the complaint alleged that the other party was obligated to close the sale and pay NorthWestern the proceeds.

99. Through various communications with NorthWestern personnel, prior to the filing of NorthWestern's second quarter Form 10-Q, Lewis and other NorthWestern senior executives were informed about NorthWestern's filing of its complaint.

100. NorthWestern's Form 10-Q for the second quarter of 2002 improperly failed to disclose the ongoing dispute regarding the Colstrip assets and the effect of that dispute on NorthWestern's financial condition, including its impact on NorthWestern's liquidity. Lewis knew or was reckless in not knowing about this material omission from NorthWestern's Form 10-Q.

101. On September 4, 2002, NorthWestern served its complaint on the other party to the Colstrip sale and subsequently disclosed the existence of its lawsuit in its Commission filings to effectuate its debt and equity securities offerings in September and October 2002.

102. In May 2005, NorthWestern announced that it had settled the lawsuit by agreeing to retain the Colstrip assets in exchange for, among other things, a \$9 million payment from the other party.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Violation of Section 17(a)(1) of the
Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)(1)])

103. Paragraphs 1 through 102 are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference.

104. As a result of the foregoing, Lewis directly and indirectly, with scienter, in the offer or sale of NorthWestern securities, by use of the means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or by use of the mails, has employed a device, scheme, or artifice to defraud.

105. Lewis thereby violated, and unless restrained and enjoined, will violate Section 17(a)(1) of the Securities Act.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Violation of Sections 17(a)(2) and 17(a)(3)
of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)(2) and (3)])

106. Paragraphs 1 through 102 are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference.

107. Lewis directly and indirectly, with scienter, in the offer or sale of NorthWestern securities, by use of the means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or by use of the mails, has obtained money or property by means of untrue statements of material fact or omissions to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or engaged in transactions, practices, or courses of business which have been or are operating as a fraud or deceit upon the purchasers of NorthWestern securities.

108. Lewis violated, and unless restrained and enjoined, will violate Section 17(a)(2) and 17(a)(3) of the Securities Act.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Violation of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and
Rule 10(b)(5) thereunder [15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b) and §240.10b-5])

109. Paragraphs 1 through 102 are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference.

110. Lewis directly and indirectly, with scienter, in connection with the purchase or sale of NorthWestern securities, by use of the means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce or by use of the mails, employed devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud;

made untrue statements of material fact or omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or engaged in acts, practices, or courses of business which had been and are operating as a fraud or deceit upon the purchasers or sellers of such securities.

111. Lewis violated, and unless restrained and enjoined, will violate Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 thereunder.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Violation of Section 13(b)(5) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78m(b)(5)]
and Rule 13b2-1 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.13b2-1])

112. Paragraphs 1 through 102 are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference.

113. Lewis knowingly failed to implement a system of internal accounting controls, and directly or indirectly falsified or caused to be falsified books, records or accounts described in Section 13(b)(2)(A) of the Exchange Act.

114. Lewis violated, and unless restrained and enjoined, will violate Section 13(b)(5) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78m(b)(5)] and Rule 13b2-1 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.13b2-1].

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Violation of Exchange Act Rule 13b2-2 [17 C.F.R. § 240.13b2-2])

115. Paragraphs 1 through 102 are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference.

116. Lewis directly or indirectly made or caused to be made materially false or misleading statements, or omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not

misleading, to NorthWestern's independent auditor in connection with an audit or examination of NorthWestern's financial statements or in the preparation or filing of NorthWestern's documents or reports filed with the Commission.

117. By reason of the foregoing, Lewis violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will violate Exchange Act Rule 13b2-2.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Aiding and Abetting of NorthWestern's Violation of Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78m(a)] and Rules 12b-20, 13a-11 and 13a-13 thereunder [17 C.F.R. §§ 240.12b-20, 240.13a-11 and 240.13a-13])

118. Paragraphs 1 through 102 are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference.

119. NorthWestern, an issuer of a security registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act, filed materially misleading quarterly and current reports with the Commission.

120. By reason of the foregoing, NorthWestern violated Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78m(a)] and Rules 12b-20, 13a-11 and 13a-13 thereunder [17 C.F.R. §§ 240.12b-20, 240.13a-11 and 240.13a-13].

121. Lewis knew or was severely reckless in not knowing of NorthWestern's violations of Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act and Rules 12b-20, 13a-11 and 13a-13 thereunder and substantially assisted NorthWestern in committing these violations.

122. Lewis aided and abetted NorthWestern's violations of Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act and Rules 12b-20, 13a-11 and 13a-13 thereunder, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to aid and abet violations of these provisions.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Aiding and Abetting NorthWestern's Violation of Section
13(b)(2)(A) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78m(b)(2)(A)]

123. Paragraphs 1 through 102 are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference.

124. NorthWestern failed to make and keep books, records, and accounts, which, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflected the company's transactions and dispositions of its assets.

125. By reason of the foregoing, NorthWestern violated Section 13(b)(2)(A) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78m(b)(2)(A)].

126. Lewis knew or was severely reckless in not knowing of NorthWestern's violations of Section 13(b)(2)(A) of the Exchange Act and substantially assisted NorthWestern in committing these violations.

127. Lewis aided and abetted NorthWestern's violations of Section 13(b)(2)(A) of the Exchange Act, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to aid and abet violations of these provisions.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Aiding and Abetting NorthWestern's Violation of Section
13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78m(b)(2)(B)]

128. Paragraphs 1 through 102 are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference.

129. NorthWestern failed to devise and maintain a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide reasonable assurances that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with

generally accepted accounting principles or any other criteria applicable to such statements and to maintain accountability for assets.

130. By reason of the foregoing, NorthWestern violated Section 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78m(b)(2)(B)].

131. Lewis knew or was severely reckless in not knowing of NorthWestern's violations of Section 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act and substantially assisted NorthWestern in committing these violations.

132. Lewis aided and abetted NorthWestern's violations of Section 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to aid and abet violations of these provisions.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the Commission respectfully requests that the Court:

I.

Find that Lewis committed the violations alleged.

II.

Enter an Injunction, in a form consistent with Rule 65(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, permanently restraining and enjoining Lewis from violating, directly or indirectly, the provisions of law and rules alleged in this complaint.

III.

Issue an Order requiring Lewis to pay a \$150,000 civil penalty pursuant to Section 20(d) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77t(d)] and Section 21(d) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)].

IV.


Issue an Order pursuant to Exchange Act Section 21(d)(2), as amended by Section 305 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. [15 U.S.C. 78u(d)(2)], or pursuant to the equitable authority of the court, barring Lewis from serving as an officer and director of any public company for five years following the date of the entry of a Final Judgment against him.

V.

Grant such other relief as this Court may deem just or appropriate.

Dated: April 24, 2007.

Respectfully submitted,


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